

Amendments to the Claims:

CHANGES BY EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A vector for producing a polypeptide heterologous to prokaryotic cells comprising (1) anti-termination nucleic acid that inhibits intragenic transcription termination with a non-lambda promoter therefor, and (2) RNA DNA encoding the polypeptide with a non-lambda promoter therefor, wherein an RNA recognition site for binding anti-termination protein produced from the nucleic acid is located 5' of the RNA DNA encoding the polypeptide, and (3) nucleic acid encoding a GreA or GreB protein with a promoter therefor.
2. (canceled)
- 2~~1~~. (original) The vector of claim 1 wherein the prokaryotic cells are bacterial cells.
- 3~~1~~. (original) The vector of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide is a mammalian polypeptide.
- 4~~1~~. (original) The vector of claim 1 wherein the non-lambda promoter is a trp or alkaline phosphatase promoter or both.
- 5~~1~~. (currently amended) A process for producing increasing production of a full-length heterologous polypeptide as a percentage of total such heterologous polypeptide in prokaryotic host cells comprising:
  - (a) culturing the host cells, which comprise (1) anti-termination nucleic acid that inhibits intragenic transcription termination with a non-lambda promoter therefor, and (2) RNA encoding the polypeptide wherein the RNA is expressed from a gene with a non-lambda promoter therefor, wherein an RNA recognition site for binding anti-termination protein produced from the nucleic acid is located 5' of the RNA encoding the polypeptide, and wherein the anti-termination nucleic acid is expressed at the time of expression of the gene expressed from the RNA; and

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- (b) recovering the heterologous polypeptide from the cells or from cell culture medium, whereby the amount of full-length heterologous polypeptide produced by the process is increased as a percentage of total said heterologous polypeptide produced.

67. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the heterologous polypeptide is a eukaryotic polypeptide.
78. (original) The process of claim <sup>6</sup> wherein the heterologous polypeptide is a mammalian polypeptide.
89. (original) The process of claim <sup>7</sup> wherein the mammalian polypeptide is a human polypeptide.
910. (original) The process of claim <sup>8</sup> wherein the human polypeptide is thrombopoietin (TPO) or fibroblast growth factor-5 (FGF-5).
1011. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the non-lambda promoter is a trp or alkaline phosphatase promoter or both.
1112. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the RNA and anti-termination nucleic acid comprise a polycistronic genetic unit comprising a first cistron encoding the heterologous polypeptide and a second cistron downstream from the first cistron that is the anti-termination nucleic acid with a single promoter that controls transcription of said polycistronic genetic unit.
1213. (currently amended) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the ~~gene~~ <sup>PR 9/12/05</sup> ~~expressed from the~~ RNA and anti-termination nucleic acid are expressed under separate promoters.
1314. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the prokaryotic cells are bacterial cells.
1415. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the polypeptide is recovered from the cytoplasm or periplasm of the cells.
1516. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the polypeptide is recovered from the cell culture medium.
1617. (original) The process of claim <sup>5</sup> wherein the anti-termination nucleic acid is a bacteriophage N or Q gene.
1718. (original) The process of claim <sup>16</sup> wherein the anti-termination nucleic acid is a lambda N gene.
1819. (original) The process of claim <sup>17</sup> wherein the RNA recognition site is a nut site.

- 19 ~~20~~. (original) The process of claim ~~18~~<sup>18</sup> wherein the nut site is lambda nutL, nutR, Box B, mutant nut, or nut from a lambdoid phage other than lambda phage.
- 20 ~~21~~. (original) The process of claim ~~5~~<sup>5</sup> wherein the host cells further comprise nucleic acid encoding a GreA or GreB protein with a promoter therefor.
- 21 ~~22~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>20</sup> wherein nucleic acid encoding GreB is expressed.

Claims 23-26 (canceled)

- 22 ~~21~~. (Currently amended) A process for ~~producing~~ increasing production of a full-length heterologous polypeptide as a percentage of total such heterologous polypeptide in prokaryotic host cells comprising:
- (a) culturing the host cells, which comprise nucleic acid encoding GreA or GreB protein, nucleic acid encoding the heterologous polypeptide, and one or more promoters for the nucleic acids; and
  - (b) recovering the heterologous polypeptide from the cells or from cell culture medium, whereby the amount of full-length heterologous polypeptide produced by the process is increased as a percentage of total said heterologous polypeptide produced.
- 23 ~~23~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein nucleic acid encoding GreB protein is expressed.
- 24 ~~24~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the cells are bacterial cells.
- 25 ~~30~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the heterologous polypeptide is a mammalian polypeptide.
- 26 ~~32~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the mammalian polypeptide is a human polypeptide.
- 27 ~~32~~. (original) The process of claim ~~31~~<sup>26</sup> wherein the human polypeptide is thrombopoietin (TPO) or fibroblast growth factor-5 (FGF-5).
- 28 ~~33~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the promoter is a trp or alkaline phosphatase promoter or both.
- 29 ~~34~~. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the polypeptide is recovered from the cytoplasm or periplasm of the cells.

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~~3035~~<sup>32</sup>. (original) The process of claim ~~21~~<sup>22</sup> wherein the polypeptide is recovered from the cell culture medium.